WILDERNESS

Weminuche

Scenic alpine territory, containing some of the most rugged and majestic peaks in the continental United States, lies within the Weminuche Wilderness. Encompassing nearly 460,000 acres, the Weminuche is located in southwestern Colorado within the San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.

Extending along the Continental Divide from the East Needle Mountains to the headwaters of the West Fork of the San Juan River, scores of peaks rise to well over 13,000 feet in elevation. Windom Peak, 14,091; Mount Eolus, 14,086; and Sunlight Peak, 14,060, are the highest in the Needle Mountains. Their remoteness and challenging climbs have made the area a mecca for mountain climbers and outdoor enthusiasts seeking primitive conditions and a degree of challenge.

Photo by Jim Fuge

Numerous streams and lakes, waterfalls, canyons, colorful mountain meadows, and spruce covered slopes combine to make an unusually attractive landscape. Clear, placid lakes and cold, fast-moving streams blend with tranquil alpine meadows and high, snow-laden peaks to fashion a primeval retreat from the rush of urban life. Excellent trout fishing, big game hunting, scaling difficult peaks and pack trips rewar', ,ne wilderness adventurer entering the solitude of the high country.

Alpine meadows with high spruce stands are interspersed with large areas of sharp, bold, granite extrusions, rock slides and barren areas. Much of the area is above timberline with characteristic shallow soils. The average elevation is greater than 10,000 feet and ranges from 8,000 to more than 14,000 feet. At higher elevations in July, expect to encounter some snowbanks. However, almost all trails will be open for both horse and foot travel by the first of July.

Precipitation varies from 27 to 45 inches annually, and temperatures range from highs of 80 degrees Fahrenheit to lows of minus 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Much of the area experiences continuous frost and there are numerous semi-permanent snow packs.

Lizard Head

The Lizard Head Wilderness, though smaller at 41,000 acres, also offers interesting and scenic trips. Open campfires are prohibited in the area around Navajo Lake. Within the wilderness, the San Miguel Mountains consist of two distinct clusters of peaks.

The eastern cluster, informally referred to as the Wilson Group, is the larger. It contains several peaks greater than 14,000 feet: Mount Wilson, 14,245 feet; El Diente Peak, 14,159 feet; Wilson Peak, 14,017 feet; and an unnamed summit on the spur south of Mount Wilson, known locally as South Wilson, 14,110 feet. Scarcely less imposing is Gladstone Peak, 13,913 feet. At somewhat lower elevation, about two miles east, is the spectacular landmark of Lizard Head, a nearly vertical rock spire which rises 300 feet from a conical base to 13,113 feet.

The towering peaks and serrated ridges of the Wilson Group are separated from the western cluster of peaks -- the Dolores Peak Group -- by a saddle some two miles in length. The Dolores Peak Group is a smaller cluster of three peaks that reaches a maximum elevation of 13,290 feet at Dolores Peak.

The area has short, cool summers and long, severe winters. There are several permanent snowfields, and snow patches remain in sheltered areas throughout the summer. You should be prepared for freezing weather at all times of the year.

South San Juan

The South San Juan Wilderness covers more than 127,000 acres of spectacular mountainous terrain on the San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests. The Wilderness straddles the Continental Divide south of the famed Wolf Creek Pass, offering high tundra, sweeping vistas, and solitude.

Elevations within the wilderness range from 8,000 feet to greater than 13,000 feet. Engelmann spruce and aspen forests cover nearly half of the area, with the rest made up of open grasslands, alpine tundra, and rocky or barren areas.

Recreation use is light in the South San Juan compared with the Weminuche. Big game hunting, hiking, horseback riding, camping, viewing the scenery, and cross-country skiing are popular. Wildlife that may be observed by visitors or hunted in season include elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, turkey and black bear.

Photo by Donny Ce

WELCOME TO THE SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST...

Photo by H. Peter Wright

The San Juan National Forest is located in southwestern Colorado on the western slope of the Continental Divide. It covers an area from east to west of more than 120 miles and from north to south more than 60 miles, encompassing an area of 1,869,931 acres.

Alpine lakes, canyons, cataracts, waterfalls, unusual geologic formations, historic mines, and broad variations in elevation characterize this area. Archeological ruins of the Anasazi are preserved at Chimney Rock.

Photo by Dave McHenry

The Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad takes passengers on a historic ride from Durango to Silverton through the deep, gorgeous canyon of the Animas River.

The Needle Mountains, a paradise for mountain climbers and one of the roughest ranges in the United States, lie within the Weminuche Wilderness. Three of these peaks rise to more than 14,000 feet above sea level. Within the Lizard Head Wilderness are three more peaks greater than 14,000 feet in elevation. These areas are accessible only by trail for foot or horseback use.

Numerous campgrounds and picnic sites are scattered through the Forest. Skiers are attracted to the Purgatory Ski Area north of Durango.

Photo by Chris Manna

Fishing for trout in high mountain lakes, swift streams, or reservoirs such as McPhee, Vallecito, Lemon and Williams Creek Lake offer the angler many challenges. Hunters stalk mule deer, elk, bear, bighorn sheep, mountain lion, grouse, turkey and ducks.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife, 6060 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80216, provides current information regarding hunting and fishing regulations and seasons within Colorado.

Some campgrounds have reserved sites. For information and reservations CALL MISTIX 1-800-283-CAMP

MAP KEY

Photo by Chris Manna

WATER

Do not wash soiled clothes, utensils, or yourself in streams, lakes or springs. Use a container and then throw dirty water on the ground, away from the water supply. Don't clean fish or wash your hands in the water supplies.

Mountain streams will not necessarily purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Many mountain streams and lakes harbor **giardia lamblia**, a parasite that can cause extreme intestinal discomfort. Some victims may even require hospitalization. Boil your drinking and cooking water for several minutes to kill **giardia**.

GARBAGE AND TOILETS

If garbage cans are not nearby, burn all burnable items in the campfire and take all unburnable items such as cans, bottles, etc. home with you. Animals usually dig up this unburnable refuse if buried, spoiling the site for the next camper. Please leave the site in better condition than you found it.

Use public toilets where available. Where toilets are not available, dig a latrine approximately 6 inches deep and a minimum of 100 feet away from streams, lakes or springs. Fill in the latrine after using.

RECREATION SITE INDEX

DIRECTORY KEY

Campground	C.G.	Picnic Area	P.A.
Recreation Area	R.A.	Fisherman Parking	F.P.
Developed Trailhead	T.H.		

	Fee	Limit	No. of Units	Max. Length of Stay	Elevation	Facilities and Activities
ANIMAS OVERLOOK	JB				8000	
BIG BEND F.P.	BB				7600	
BURRO BRIDGE C.G.	NB	X	16	30'	8000	
CALICO T.H.	NB				8000	
CAYTON C.G.	J3	X	30	30'	8000	
CHERRY CREEK P.A.	NB				7600	
CRIS PARK C.G. Group facilities only	K4	X	3		8000	
DOLORES F.P.	DH				6000	
DRY CANYON F.P.	DH				6000	
EAST LIME CREEK F.P.	DH		2		6000	
EMERSON P.A. Group facilities only	F3	X	11		7600	
FLORIDA R.S.	I3	F	20	30'	6000	
FOURMILE T.H.	NB				8100	
GOLD NUGGET T.H.	NB				8000	
GRAHAM CREEK C.G.	NB	X	24	30'	7600	
HERMOSA LAKES C.G.	NB		4		9600	
HOUSE CREEK R.A.	K4	X	60	30'	6000	
JUNCTION CAMPS C.G.						
KENNEBEC T.H.	H5				11800	
KROGER C.G.			1		7000	
LIZARD HEAD T.H.	J2				9000	
MANCOS C.G.						
MAYREDO C.G.	J3	X	14	30'	7600	
Mayfield R.S.						
MIDDLE MOUNTAIN C.G.	NB	X	30	30'	7000	
MILLER CAMP C.G.						
NAVAJO LAKE T.H.	H5				8000	
NORTH MANCOS C.G.						
OLD TIMERS C.G.	NB	X	11	30'	7600	
Pine Creek C.G.						
PRIEST GULCH T.H.	DH				8000	
Purgatory C.G.						
SAGE HEN F.P.	DH				7600	
Stephens Gulch C.G.						
SIG CREEK C.G.	J3		8	30'	9000	
Sunshine C.G.						
SUNSHINE C.G.	J1	X	14	30'	8000	
Transfer C.G.						
TRANSFER R.A.	G5	X	17	30'	8000	
Upper Dolores C.G.						
UPPER HERMOSA T.H.	J3				9100	
Vallecito C.G.						
VALLECITO C.G.	NB	X	50	30'	8000	

Restrooms, Trailer Dumping, Trailhead, Boat Ramp, Drinking Water, Horse Corral, Hiking Trail, Water Skiing, Telephone, Amphitheater, Fishing, Campground, Water Tank, Boat Launch Ramp, Snow Skiing, Picnic/Rest Area, Bicycle Trail, Water Skiing, Overlook, Campfires

POINTS OF INTEREST AND OVERLOOKS

1. ANIMAS OVERLOOK J6 Interpretive trail with spectacular views into the surrounding mountains. Accessible to the physically challenged.

2. ANIMAS-SILVERTON WAGON ROAD K4 Interpretive signage notes the old stage and wagon road between the Animas Valley and Silverton before 1881.

3. BEAVER CREEK MASSACRE SITE E3 Scene of an attack on a Ute Indian hunting party by local cattlemen in 1885. Last Indian battle in Colorado.

4. BOLAM PASS OVERLOOK J3 Beautiful vista into high alpine mountains to the north, featuring Lizard Head and the San Miguel Mountains.

5. COAL BANK PASS K3 First major pass traveling north from Durango on Highway 550. Spectacular panorama of the surrounding mountain peaks.

6. DEER CREEK OVERLOOK K3 Interpretation of the 1879 forest fire that devastated the area and the subsequent reforestation effort.

7. DURANGO ROCK SHELTERS K6 Shelters used by prehistoric Indians 2000 years ago. Fine examples of rock art.

8. GRAYSILL MINE J3 Remnants of a mining camp from the 1940's uranium boom.

9. IVIKUKUCH/TARGET TREE CAMPGROUND G8 Interpretation of the Ute Indian history and use of ponderosa pine trees for food and targets.

10. KENNEBEC PASS/INDIAN TRAIL RIDGE H5 Location of old trail used by historic and prehistoric men. Views of spectacular mountain peaks to the north.

11. LA PLATA CANYON AND LA PLATA CITY H5 Location of an 1800's mining district. Rich in history and outstanding scenery.

12. LIZARD HEAD PASS J2 Landmark and high point on the legendary Rio Grande Southern Railroad. Old railroad grade still evident.

13. LONE DOME RANGER STATION C3 Landmark and interpretation of the first ranger station on the old Montezuma National Forest, circa 1912.

14. McPHEE DAM D4 Interpretation of the development of the Dolores water project and construction of the McPhee Dam.

15. McPHEE PARK E3 A virgin stand of 'yellow bark' ponderosa pine set aside for protection in 1925.

16. MOLAS PASS L3 Dramatic views of Sultan Mountain to the north and the Animas River Gorge and Weminuche Wilderness to the east.

17. NARRAGUINNEP FORT D3 Log fort remains used for protection in the late 1800's.

18. RED MOUNTAIN PASS L1 Townsite location of Red Mountain, a mining boom town of the late 1800's. High point of "Million Dollar Highway."

19. RIDGE POINT OVERLOOK D4 360 degree interpretive vista noting the old McPhee townsite, Anasazi cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde NP, La Plata and San Miguel Mountains, Sleeping Ute Mountain, and Utah's Abajo Mountains.

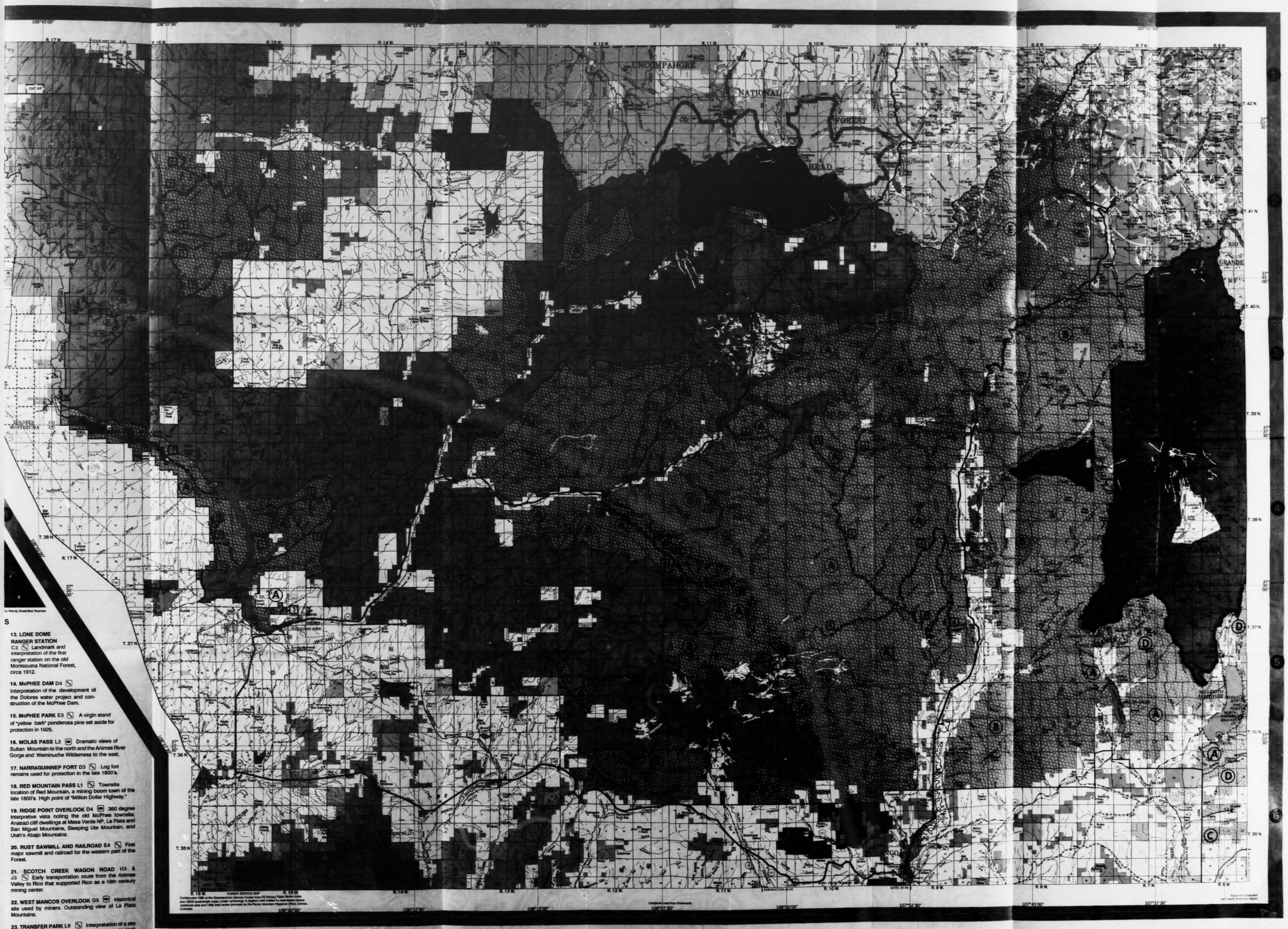
20. RUST SAWMILL AND RAILROAD E4 First major sawmill and railroad for the western part of the Forest.

21. SCOTCH CREEK WAGON ROAD H3 & J3 Early transportation route from the Animas Valley to Rico that supported Rico as a 19th century mining center.

22. WEST MANCOS OVERLOOK G5 Historical site used by miners. Outstanding view of La Plata Mountains.

23. TRANSFER PARK L5 Interpretation of a site used by miners to transfer cargo from wagons to pack stock during the late 1800's.

best copy available



13. LONE DOME RANGER STATION C3 Landmark and interpretation of the first ranger station on the old Montezuma National Forest, circa 1912.

14. McPHEE DAM D4 Interpretation of the development of the Dolores water project and construction of the McPhee Dam.

15. McPHEE PARK E3 A virgin stand of 'yellow bark' ponderosa pine set aside for protection in 1925.

16. MOLAS PASS L3 Dramatic views of Sultan Mountain to the north and the Animas River Gorge and Weminuche Wilderness to the east.

17. NARRAGUINNEP FORT D3 Log fort remains used for protection in the late 1800's.

18. RED MOUNTAIN PASS L1 Townsite location of Red Mountain, a mining boom town of the late 1800's. High point of "Million Dollar Highway."

19. RIDGE POINT OVERLOOK D4 360 degree interpretive vista noting the old McPhee townsite, Anasazi cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde NP, La Plata and San Miguel Mountains, Sleeping Ute Mountain, and Utah's Abajo Mountains.

20. RUST SAWMILL AND RAILROAD E4 First major sawmill and railroad for the western part of the Forest.

21. SCOTCH CREEK WAGON ROAD H3 & J3 Early transportation route from the Animas Valley to Rico that supported Rico as a 19th century mining center.

22. WEST MANCOS OVERLOOK G5 Historical site used by miners. Outstanding view of La Plata Mountains.

23. TRANSFER PARK L5 Interpretation of a site used by miners to transfer cargo from wagons to pack stock during the late 1800's.

best copy available

S

13. LONE DOME RANGER STATION C3 Landmark and interpretation of the first ranger station on the old Montezuma National Forest, circa 1912.

14. McPHEE DAM D4 Interpretation of the development of the Dolores water project and construction of the McPhee Dam.

15. McPHEE PARK E3 A virgin stand of "yellow bark" ponderosa pine set aside for protection in 1925.

16. MOLAS PASS L3 Dramatic views of Sultan Mountain to the north and the Animas River Gorge and Weminuche Wilderness to the east.

17. NARRAGUINNEP FORT D3 Log fort remains used for protection in the late 1800's.

18. RED MOUNTAIN PASS L1 Townsite location of Red Mountain, a mining boom town of the late 1800's. High point of "Million Dollar Highway."

19. RIDGE POINT OVERLOOK D4 360 degree interpretive vista noting the old McPhee townsite, Anasazi cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde NP, La Plata and San Miguel Mountains, Sleeping Ute Mountain, and Utah's Abajo Mountains.

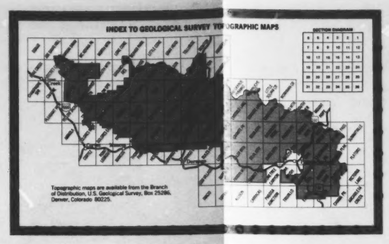
20. RUST SAWMILL AND RAILROAD E4 First major sawmill and railroad for the western part of the Forest.

21. SCOTCH CREEK WAGON ROAD H3 & J3 Early transportation route from the Animas Valley to Rico that supported Rico as a 19th century mining center.

22. WEST MANCOS OVERLOOK G5 Historical site used by miners. Outstanding view of La Plata Mountains.

23. TRANSFER PARK L5 Interpretation of a site used by miners to transfer cargo from wagons to pack stock during the late 1800's.

Best Copy Available


INDEX TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS
Topographic maps are available from the Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25286, Denver, Colorado 80225.

HOW TO USE THIS MAP

The following steps should be used to properly interpret Travel Management Rules:

1. Are you on San Juan National Forest land? This map shows travel management for San Juan National Forest land only. See maps of other Forests for their travel management rules. Other land management agencies may also issue travel management information for their lands.

2. Is the area open or restricted? Two types of travel management areas are portrayed on this map. **Open** areas are available for motorized vehicle use on and off of roads as long as no damage is done to the land (see the **TREAD LIGHTLY** message). **Restricted areas** may be open or closed to various vehicle types during different seasons. (Remember, vehicles are not allowed in the Wilderness at any time.)

3. If you are in a restricted area, consult the Area Table. Each restricted area has a letter code cross-referenced to the table.

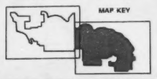
4. Within restricted areas, most roads shown on this map are open to motorized vehicle use in accordance with State law. Most trails and all unmapped roads are subject to Area Table rules.

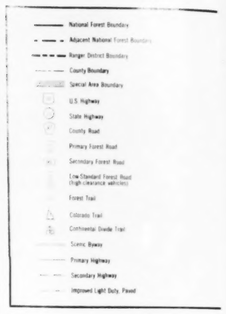
5. If you are on a road or trail marked by ▬ ▬ ▬ on the map, consult the Road & Trail Table. Each route has a number code cross-referenced to the table.

Since all types of vehicles cannot be addressed by the tables, drivers should use the column that is most applicable to their vehicle.

Many routes across private land (white on this map) are not available for public use. Please respect private property.

MAP KEY





AREA TABLE

A	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	OPEN YEAR LONG
B	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	OPEN
C	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED 12/1-3/31	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG
D	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	OPEN YEAR LONG	OPEN YEAR LONG	OPEN
F	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	SPECIAL CONDITIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS

ROAD AND TRAIL TABLE

1	CLOSED 12/1-3/31	CLOSED 12/1-3/31	CLOSED 12/1-3/31	CLOSED 12/1-3/31	CLOSED 12/1-3/31
2	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED
3	OPEN WITH SPECIAL RULES	OPEN WITH SPECIAL RULES	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED YEAR LONG	CLOSED
4	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	OPEN YEAR LONG	OPEN YEAR LONG	OPEN

POINTS OF INTEREST AND OVERLOOKS

1. **CHIMNEY ROCK ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA** [17] A 1200 foot-high sheer rock landmark overlooking prehistoric Indian ruins of the Chaco culture.

2. **ELWOOD PASS** [15] First wagon road into Pagosa Springs from the San Luis Valley.

3. **MURRAY PLACE** [7] Excellent example of an early homestead on the Forest.

4. **SAN JUAN OVERLOOK** [6] Spectacular overlook into the San Juan River Valley.

5. **TREASURE FALLS** [5] Interpretive trail with account of the legend of Treasure Mountain.

6. **TUCKERVILLE** [5] Short-lived mining "boom" town, circa 1929.

7. **WOLF CREEK PASS** [3] Famous pass across Continental Divide.

RECREATION SITE INDEX

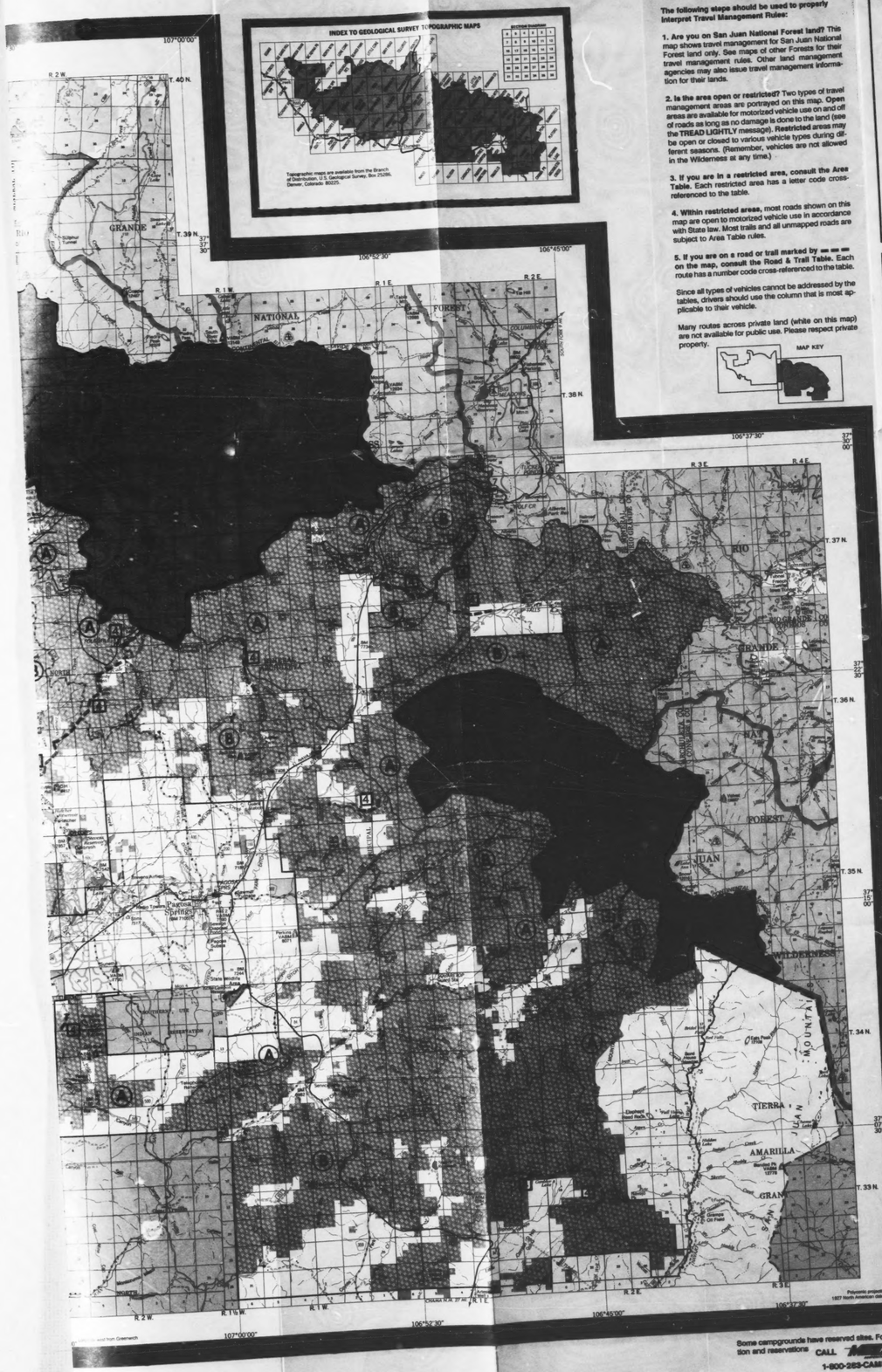
Facilities and Activities
Chimney Rock C.G.
Cove (Available)
Elwood Pass C.G.
Forest C.G.
Lobo, H.
Lost, H.
Lower Creek C.G.
Lower Pines C.G.
Pagosa C.G.
Pagosa Fork T.H.
Piedra Mountain C.G.
Piedra Canyon C.G.
Pinkerton C.G.
Platoro R.A.
Pole Creek C.G.
Ponderosa Point C.G.
Ponderosa Park T.H.
Ski Hi R.A.
Tucker Ponds C.G.
Vallecito C.G.
West Fork C.G.
Williams Creek C.G.
Williams Creek T.H.
Wolf Creek C.G.

Some campgrounds have reserved sites. For information and reservations CALL 1-800-283-CAMP

FOREST SERVICE MAP
Constructed 1988 at the Cartographics Service Center from FS Primary Base Series maps and USGS quadrangle maps. Linear symbology is digitized and plotted by automated means. Additional data and 1990 field review provided by the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver, Colorado.

M36-9-89

best copy available



HOW TO USE THIS MAP

The following steps should be used to properly interpret Travel Management Rules:

1. Are you on San Juan National Forest land? This map shows travel management for San Juan National Forest land only. See maps of other Forests for their travel management rules. Other land management agencies may also issue travel management information for their lands.

2. Is the area open or restricted? Two types of travel management areas are portrayed on this map. Open areas are available for motorized vehicle use on and off of roads as long as no damage is done to the land (see the **TREAD LIGHTLY** message). Restricted areas may be open or closed to various vehicle types during different seasons. (Remember, vehicles are not allowed in the Wilderness at any time.)

3. If you are in a restricted area, consult the Area Table. Each restricted area has a letter code cross-referenced to the table.

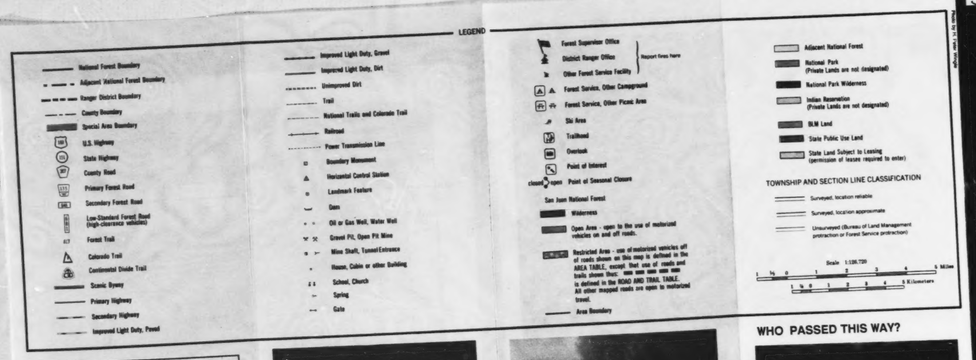
4. Within restricted areas, most roads shown on this map are open to motorized vehicle use in accordance with State law. Most trails and all unmapped roads are subject to Area Table rules.

5. If you are on a road or trail marked by ▬ ▬ ▬ on the map, consult the Road & Trail Table. Each route has a number code cross-referenced to the table.

Since all types of vehicles cannot be addressed by the tables, drivers should use the column that is most applicable to their vehicle.

Many routes across private land (white on this map) are not available for public use. Please respect private property.

MAP KEY


LEGEND
National Forest Boundary
Adjacent National Forest Boundary
Ranger District Boundary
County Boundary
Special Area Boundary
U.S. Highway
State Highway
County Road
Primary Forest Road
Secondary Forest Road
Low-Standard Forest Road (high-clearance vehicles)
Forest Trail
Colorado Trail
Continental Divide Trail
Scenic Byway
Primary Highway
Secondary Highway
Improved Light Duty, Paved
Improved Light Duty, Gravel
Improved Light Duty, Dirt
Unimproved Dirt
Trail
National Trails and Colorado Trail
Railroad
Power Transmission Line
Boundary Monument
Horizontal Control Station
Landmark Feature
Dam
Oil or Gas Well, Water Well
Gravel Pit, Open Pit Mine
Mine Shaft, Tunnel/Entrance
House, Cabin or other Building
School, Church
Spring
Gate
Forest Supervisor Office
District Ranger Office
Other Forest Service Facility
Forest Service, Other Campground
Forest Service, Other Picnic Area
Ski Area
Trailhead
Overlook
Point of Interest
Point of Seasonal Closure
San Juan National Forest
Wilderness
Open Area - open to the use of motorized vehicles on and off roads.
Restricted Area - use of motorized vehicles off of roads shown on this map is defined in the AREA TABLE, except that use of roads and trails shown thus: ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ ▬ is defined in the ROAD AND TRAIL TABLE. All other mapped roads are open to motorized travel.
Area Boundary
Report Fires Here
Adjacent National Forest
National Park (Private Lands are not designated)
National Park Wilderness
Indian Reservation (Private Lands are not designated)
BLM Land
State Public Use Land
State Land Subject to Leasing (permission of lessee required to enter)
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
Surveyed, location reliable
Surveyed, location approximate
Unsurveyed (Bureau of Land Management protraction or Forest Service protraction)
Scale 1:126,720

AREA TABLE

CODE	PASSENGER CAR (LOW CLEARANCE)	4-WHEEL DRIVE (HIGH CLEARANCE)	ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE	MOTORCYCLE	ENGINES OFF OR SNOW	PERMIT HOLDER PURPOSE
A	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	SPECIFIC CONTROL & CON-FLICT OF INTEREST
B	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	OPEN	SPECIFIC CONTROL & CON-FLICT OF INTEREST
C	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	BIG GAME WINTER RANGE & SPECIFIC CONTROL
D	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	OPEN YEAR-LONG	OPEN YEAR-LONG	OPEN	SPECIFIC CONTROL
E	SPECIAL CLOSURE	SPECIAL CLOSURE	SPECIAL CLOSURE	SPECIAL CLOSURE	SPECIAL CLOSURE	SEE LOCAL DISTRICT OFFICE

ROAD AND TRAIL TABLE

CODE	PASSENGER CAR (LOW CLEARANCE)	4-WHEEL DRIVE (HIGH CLEARANCE)	ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE	MOTORCYCLE	ENGINES OFF OR SNOW	MANAGED USE/ PURPOSE
1	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	CLOSED 10/1-5/31	MULTIPLE USE (NON-SPEC.)
2	CLOSED 11/16-4/14	CLOSED 11/16-4/14	CLOSED 11/16-4/14	CLOSED 11/16-4/14	CLOSED 11/16-4/14	WINTER RANGE CLOSE RE-DUCTION
3	OPEN WITH FOUR GUNS	OPEN WITH FOUR GUNS	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED YEAR-LONG	CLOSED	SEE LOCAL DISTRICT OFFICE
4	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	OPEN YEAR-LONG	OPEN YEAR-LONG	OPEN	DESIGNATED ED ROUTE

Photo by Chris Manone

POINTS OF INTEREST AND OVERLOOKS

1. CHIMNEY ROCK ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA P7 — A 1200 foot-high sheer rock landmark overlooking prehistoric Indian ruins of the Chaco culture.

2. ELWOOD PASS US — First wagon road into Pagosa Springs from the San Luis Valley.

3. MURRAY PLACE T7 — Excellent example of an early homestead on the Forest.

4. SAN JUAN OVERLOOK S5 — Spectacular overlook into the San Juan River Valley.

5. TREASURE FALLS T5 — Interpretive trail, with an account of the legend of Treasure Mountain.

6. TUCKERVILLE M5 — Short-lived mining "boom" camp, circa 1929.

7. WOLF CREEK PASS T5 — Famous pass across Continental Divide.

RECREATION SITE INDEX

DIRECTORY KEY		Facilities and Activities
Campground	- C.G.	
Picnic Area	- P.A.	
Recreation Area	- R.A.	
Fishermen Parking	- F.P.	
Developed Trailhead	- T.H.	
BIG MEADOWS C.G.		
BRIDGE C.G.		
EAST FORK C.G.		
FOURMILE T.H.		
LAKE FORK C.G.		
MIDDLE FORK T.H.		
NORTH CANYON C.G.		
PIEDRA P.A.		
PINE RIVER C.G.		
TEAL R.A.		
VALLECITO C.G.		
WILLIAMS CREEK C.G.		
WOLF CREEK C.G.		

Campfires; Bicycle Trail; Water Skiing; Restrooms; Trailer Dumping Station; Trailhead; Ball Backing; Drinking Water; Ranger Field Assistant; Hiking Trail; Water Skiing; Telephone; Interpretive Trail; Amphitheater; Fishing; Campground; Horse Trail; Boat Launch Ramp; Snow Shoeing; Picnic/Rest Area; Boat Launching; Overlook

Some campgrounds have reserved sites. For information and reservations CALL MISTIX 1-800-283-CAMP

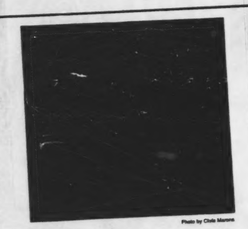


Photo by Chris Manone

ROADS AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

The San Juan National Forest has established motor vehicle travel controls in selected areas of the forest. This map marks these areas and is intended to help you enjoy public lands safely, without damaging natural resources, and without conflicting with others. Please study the map and travel restrictions for each area. If you have questions, ask us! By understanding and observing these restrictions you will have a more enjoyable visit to your public lands.

Photo by Dan Pena

Visitors enjoy driving scenic routes throughout the National Forest. They range from primitive, dirt, 4-wheel-drive roads to well-maintained all-weather roads. The **San Juan Skyway**, a National Scenic Byway, is one of many popular routes.

Directing on- and off-road motorized vehicle use is an important aspect of National Forest management. The rules of use have been established for many reasons. Areas adjacent to roads may be susceptible to environmental damage from uncontrolled vehicle use. Travel management measures can vary with the seasons. Areas unsuited for vehicular use during spring thawing or elk calving may be fine during summer. A soggy road may be closed until it dries out to prevent erosion and damage to the roadway. Points of predictable seasonal closure are displayed with this symbol ↕. Check with Forest Service offices for actual closure locations. **Wilderness areas are permanently closed to motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment, including bicycles.**

Photo by Chris Manone

At times the Forest Service closes roads for a variety of reasons. Some may be closed to provide non-motorized recreation opportunities, such as hiking and horseback riding. Sometimes roads are closed to ensure user safety. Even if a road is open, drivers should be cautious of narrow, winding roadways and logging truck traffic. Closed roads are almost always available for non-motorized uses.

Congress permits the Forest Service to manage motor vehicle use on National Forest lands. This map portrays the travel management decisions for the San Juan National Forest which are likely to be in effect for the life of the map. However, the Forest Supervisor may need to issue rules that differ from the information shown on this map. Those rules are posted in the Forest Supervisor's Office, Ranger District Offices and at the affected sites.

Where developed parking sites are not provided within areas closed to off-road motor vehicle use, direct access to a suitable parking site within 300 feet of an open road is authorized. Parking is not allowed if otherwise prohibited or if travel would damage the land or streams. Please select your route carefully, and do not cut live trees.

Photo by Chris Manone

MOTOR VEHICLES ON WILD LANDS

They're a real challenge! You know that. But WAIT! Before you strike out, think about another challenge -- your responsibility to **TREAD LIGHTLY** and protect the environment you enjoy. Here are challenges that will truly test your skill.

HOW TO

TREAD LIGHTLY!

- **Obtain travel information** from a Forest Service office or other public land agencies. Learn the rules and follow them.
- **Avoid** running over young trees, shrubs, and grasses -- damaging or killing them.
- **Stay off** soft, wet roads and trails readily torn up by vehicles (particularly during hunting seasons). Repairing the damage is expensive.
- **Travel around** meadows, steep hillsides, or streambanks and lakeshores easily scarred by turning wheels.
- **Resist** the urge to pioneer a new road or trail or to cut across a switchback.
- **Stay away** from wild animals that are rearing young -- or suffering from food shortage. Stress can sap essential, scarce energy reserves.
- **Obey** gate closures and regulatory signs. Vandalism costs all of us.
- **Stay out** of Wildernesses. They're closed to all vehicles. Know where the boundaries are.
- **Get permission** to travel across private land. Respect landowner rights.

Future opportunities for exciting travel with your recreation vehicle are in your hands, so -- **TREAD LIGHTLY!**

Photo by John Quarry

I PLEDGE TO TREAD LIGHTLY BY --

Traveling only where motorized vehicles are permitted.

Respecting the rights of hikers, skiers, campers, and others to enjoy their activities undisturbed.

Educating myself by obtaining travel information and regulations from public agencies, complying with signs and barriers, and asking owners' permission to cross private property.

Avoiding streams, lakeshores, meadows, muddy roads, trails, steep hillsides, wildlife and livestock.

Driving responsibly to protect the environment and preserve opportunities to enjoy my vehicle on wild lands.

Photo by Fred Kingert

WHO PASSED THIS WAY?

Archeological and historical sites hold clues to America's past. If disturbed, a part of our heritage may be lost forever.

Sites and artifacts on public lands are protected by Federal law. If you discover these remains, please leave them undisturbed. Report your discoveries to Forest Service personnel.

Please don't erase the traces of America's past.

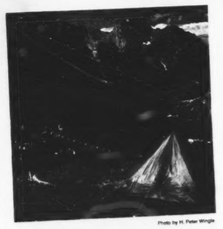


Photo by H. Peter Wright

NO-TRACE CAMPING

Trail travel tends to concentrate camping use. You can help preserve the natural setting and quality of the areas by practicing no-trace camping. By practicing no-trace camping techniques, hikers and horsemen leave the landscape appearing untouched when they move on their way. Check with Forest Service offices for more no-trace camping ideas.

Sanitation

Keep soaps and detergents out of lakes and streams. Wash dishes and clothes in a pot and dispose of the waste water on rocky soil at least 100 feet from the nearest water supply. Bathe in the same manner. Do not bathe in lakes or streams. Protect your drinking and cooking water.

Toilets

Locate toilets at least 100 feet from the nearest water supply. Dig a small, 6 inch-deep hole and cover after use.

Trash

Do not bury trash. Burn it or pack it out.

Pack Stock and Horses

Pack and saddle stock can seriously damage soil and vegetation if not properly cared for. Pack in a good supply of ration pellets -- forage is scarce in many areas. Don't tie stock to trees -- they can kill the tree by pawing up roots and stripping bark.

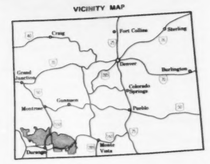
Campsites

Never camp in meadows or soft grassy areas that compact easily. Pick a place where you won't have to clear vegetation or level a tent site. Before leaving camp, naturalize the area. Try to make the site look as if no one had been there.

Traveling

Don't pick flowers, dig up plants, cut live branches from trees, or take short cuts off the trails.

VICINITY MAP



San Juan National Forest
Supervisor's Office
701 Camino del Rio
Room 301
Durango, CO 81301
(303) 247-4874

Animas Ranger District
110 West 11th Street
Durango, CO 81301
(303) 247-4874

Dolores Ranger District
100 N. 6th
Dolores, CO 81323
(303) 882-7296

Mancos Ranger District
41595 E. Highway 160
Box 330
Mancos, CO 81328
(303) 533-7716

Pagosa Ranger District
2nd and Pagosa
P.O. Box 310
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147
(303) 264-2268

Pine Ranger District
367 S. Pearl Street
P.O. Box 439
Bayfield, CO 81122
(303) 884-2512

Offices are open weekdays, except Federal holidays, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FORESTS ARE FOR PEOPLE

National Forests were created from public lands to be managed for the benefit of the American people. They are yours to use, enjoy, and help protect.

As a visitor to National Forest System lands, you have a significant responsibility for your personal safety during any activity you might pursue. The Forest Service installs signs and other information devices at various locations where site conditions warrant. However, the size of the National Forests and the variety of natural and man-made conditions limit placement of signs or other specific warnings and necessitate the use of more general education efforts.

Hazards are not limited to, but include: changing weather conditions, snow, avalanches, landslides, caves, overlooks, falling trees or limbs, high or rushing water, contaminated water, wild animals, becoming lost or over exerted, hypothermia, remnants of mining and other activities involving excavation, tunnels, shafts, decaying structures and a variety of equipment, and changing road and trail conditions. You may also be exposed to unreasonable acts of others.

The Forest Service does not manage or control all of these occurrences. It is your responsibility to know the hazards involved in your activities and to use the proper safety procedures and equipment to minimize the inherent risks and hazards related to your activity.

In order to help visitors enjoy their experience on the National Forests, the Forest Service and other agencies provide information regarding local conditions by various means. This information is available at Forest Service offices, from local residents, outfitters and guides, and other reference materials.

Additional books and materials about the San Juan National Forest are also available through the San Juan National Forest Association. Membership in the Association supports the educational and interpretive programs of the forest. For more information:

SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 2261
Durango, Colorado 81302

best copy available